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WEATHER - PARIS: Tuesday, clear, 65-75. Wednesday, 65-75. Thursday, 65-75. Friday, 65-75. Saturday, 65-75. Sunday, 65-75. NEW YORK: Tuesday, 65-75. Wednesday, 65-75. Thursday, 65-75. Friday, 65-75. Saturday, 65-75. Sunday, 65-75.

OPTIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE



JER REUNION—Two elderly women who had not seen each other since the 1948 were reunited yesterday on Israel-Lebanon border in Israeli-arranged meetings.

## With Syrian Support Fighters Open Assault on Tripoli

By Douglas Watson

RUT, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Liberation forces, supported by the Syrian Army, have launched an offensive to capture the coastal city of Tripoli.

Liberation forces have occupied strategic hills outside Lebanon's second largest city as a prelude to an assault last night, Lebanese officials said.

Spokesman said leftist and Syrian forces are outnumbered and he described the situation as "serious" but not hopeless.

Liberation forces reportedly have moved several miles east of Tripoli, a few miles east of Beirut, and are close to the Mediterranean Sea.

Accord Reported  
The two leading leftist groups, the Syrian and the Lebanese, have agreed to a recent meeting of leaders and Syrian envoys headed by Lt. Gen. al-Assad, brother of President Hafez al-Assad.

Their military intervention in June, Syrian forces have moved into positions north of Beirut and the Palestinian camps outside the city.

al-Bared and al-Barazi, who are believed to be at least 20,000 persons, have been reported to have been killed.

Throughout this 18-month-old war, leftist forces have been attacking the coastal town of Tyre, south of Tripoli, and forces successfully attacked and killed "on Tripoli."

Agrees to Summit  
BASOU, Aug. 23 (UPI)—The government said today it agreed to attend a proposed summit conference to ease the Lebanon situation.

Government sources said the summit was contained in a letter from Foreign Minister Khalil Khaddam to Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad.

Other countries—Kuwait, the Sudan, Morocco, Bahrain, Tunisia, Yemen—have officially no role in the summit session.

German Pastor  
s of Burns  
Fiery Protest

ELIN, Aug. 23 (UPI)—The German Protestant pastor at himself on fire last week, the Evangelical Church in West Berlin reported.

German church sources said the Evangelical Church in West Berlin reported.

West German television news, two clerical friends of the pastor said his wife told that about 100 persons were at the church on the night of the fire.

He said the fire was caused by a bomb and set himself afire.

## Egyptians Use Ruse To Seize 3 Hijackers

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Army commandos, disguised as airport maintenance workers and armed with iron tools, stormed a hijacked Egyptian Boeing 737 at Luxor airport today, freed the passengers and crew and arrested the three Arab hijackers, Premier Mamdouh Salem said.

He said none of the passengers, mainly French and Japanese tourists, crew or commandos was hurt and there was no material damage.

At a news conference in Cairo, Mr. Salem said two of the hijackers carried pistols and the third was wielding a dagger and carrying a suitcase which, he said, was full of explosives. They were overpowered by the army commandos and injured. One of them suffered serious wounds and was taken to a hospital.

A government spokesman said the three hijackers were of Palestinian origin, although one of them carried a Jordanian passport, another a Kuwaiti passport and the third had Palestinian travel documents.

Mr. Salem said all three were trained in Libya and had been promised 100,000 Egyptian pounds (\$250,000) if they took the plane to that country, he said.

Col. Moamer Gadhafi [the Libyan head of state] is behind this operation," he said.

Order From Sadat  
Premier Salem said President Anwar Sadat sent him to Luxor, along with War Minister Mohamed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, to "end the operation, prevent the plane from taking off and have the hijackers arrested."

While Maj. Gen. Hefiz al-Bagoury, the governor of the Luxor region, negotiated with the hijackers from the control tower, an army lieutenant colonel crept under the plane and deflated its front tires, the Premier said.

The governor then told the hijackers the plane had a technical fault and could not take off.

The governor persuaded the hijackers to release women, children and elderly passengers, he said. The freed hostages were questioned about the hijackers, the positions they held inside the plane and the weapons they were carrying. A plan for storming the aircraft was then drawn up calling for commandos to pretend to be airport maintenance workers ready to repair the plane's technical fault.

The plane, which was carrying 95 passengers and a crew of 8, was hijacked during a domestic flight from Cairo to Luxor.

The gunmen had threatened to blow up the plane unless they were supplied with fuel to fly to Libya. They later demanded the release of five Arabs detained by the government for conspiring to assassinate two dissident Libyan and Southern Yemeni political leaders living in exile in Cairo.



FIRE IN BRITAIN—Flames from brush and forest fire advancing on recently opened Matchams House Country Club in Dorset. The club was evacuated as was a hospital.

## Fire Danger Remains Acute Drought Threatens British Industry

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Britain's summer drought crisis deepened today with warnings of acute fire danger in the countryside and a growing threat of production cutbacks in industry due to dwindling water supplies.

At the first of a series of high-level meetings this week to plan the best use of remaining resources, Lord Nugent, chairman of the National Water Council, spoke of the possibility of another three-day week in industry.

80% Effective in Johannesburg

Youths Enforce Strike Call In Soweto; Police Kill Black

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Police shot and killed a black youth today and wounded at least six others as demonstrators in Soweto stoned buses and trains in an attempt to promote a three-day national strike among the black workers on whom the economy of this nation depends.

The strike campaign had marked success in Soweto, where tens of thousands of workers chose not to challenge crowds of youths gathered at railroad stations and bus terminals. But it appeared to have had little effect on the black work force elsewhere in the country.

The effect in Johannesburg, economic hub of the country, was starkly apparent. Absenteeism among black workers, as high as 80 per cent in many factories and offices, forced thousands of whites to do menial work that usually is performed only by blacks.

Many construction sites were shut down. Secretaries were dispatched to the post office to collect bags of mail, waitresses at expensive restaurants took over tasks normally performed by bus boys. Trading started late at the stock exchange while officials showed clerks how to post prices.

John Tutu, a garage owner, spent much of his day moving cars around his lot, a task normally performed by blacks earning a few dollars a day. He also helped out on the gas pumps.

Joan Hartwich, caretaker in a deluxe apartment building, spent hours scrubbing and polishing floors.

"Most women in South Africa have no idea how to perform ordinary domestic chores," she said. "I'd be surprised if most of the tenants here know how to mop their own floors."

Accounts of the clashes between police and demonstrators were sketchy. But Brig. D.J. Eke, assistant police commissioner in charge of riot control, said that the police fired three times on what he described as "gangs of intimidators" throwing bottles and stones at Orlando railway station, used by many of the township's 220,000 commuters.

A similar explanation was given for the use of tear gas on youths outside the Edenburg station.

More than 20 of the morning schedule of 88 trains to Johannesburg were canceled and many of those that did run were mostly empty.

The strike campaign was promoted by pamphlets bearing the name of the African National Congress, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## U.S. Eases Rebuff of N. Korean Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—The United States today moved to defuse tension in Korea by softening its rejection of North Korean regrets over the killing of two U.S. Army officers in the Demilitarized Zone.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth told reporters that the United States now viewed North Korea's expression of regrets as "a positive step."

He said a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom has been set for tomorrow to insist on North Korean assurances "respecting the safety in the Demilitarized Zone of our personnel."

Today's statement, issued after Mr. Funseth had met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, departed sharply from yesterday's declaration that the statement of regret by President Kim Il Sung was unacceptable since it did not constitute an apology or accept responsibility for the deaths.

The statement said in part that "it is regretful that an incident occurred in the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom," and urged that both sides make efforts to avoid such incidents in the future.

'Anxious to Cooperate'

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters in Fall, Colo., where President Ford is on vacation, "The United States is anxious to cooperate in a relaxation of tensions but we want to make sure there is no miscalculation concerning our firmness in that area."

He was commenting on the continuing state of alert of the 41,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, buttressed by a show of force that includes movement of nuclear-capable squadrons of aircraft and the presence of a U.S. Navy task force near Korea.

Mr. Funseth's comments at the regular State Department briefing contrasted with yesterday's firm rejection of the North Korean statement.

"We consider this [the North Korean statement] as a positive step," he said today.

Nevertheless, this does not change the tragic fact that two American officers were brutally beaten to death without provocation," he said.

Accusation by Pyongyang  
SEOUL, Aug. 23 (AP)—North Korea accused the United States today of forcing a conflict by sending a naval task force into its waters in the aftermath of the tree-pruning dispute in which the two U.S. officers were slain.

Pentagon sources in Washington said the five-ship task force, led by the aircraft carrier Midway, was off South Korea, well south of the North Korean border. The warships left their home port in Japan Saturday and a Japanese pilot reported that a Russian freighter was shadowing them.

The United States earlier sent two jet-fighter squadrons to South Korea after North Korean guards backed to death the two officers last Wednesday as allied workers tried to trim a tree at the neutral truce village of Panmunjom over North Korean objections.

Pentagon officers said the military operations were intended as a warning to North Korea and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Trips to Pyongyang Raise Questions

### Bizarre 'Diplomacy' of a Korean-American

By Philip A. McCombs and Jaechon Ahn

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 23 (UPI)—The U.S., South Korean and North Korean governments are looking for answers to the same questions: Who is Paul Kyungwhan Chang and why did he make three mysterious trips to North Korea in 1974?

Chang, a 37-year-old Korean-born naturalized U.S. citizen, is awaiting sentencing after pleading guilty to a U.S. charge of impersonating a CIA official in connection with his secret trips to North Korea.

Three prominent Korean-born U.S. citizens would also like to know more about the man who recruited them to accompany him to North Korea on missions he described as "top secret."

In his jail cell here, Chang portrays himself simply as an idealistic Korean who wanted to promote peaceful reunification of his country. While in North Korea, according to his account, he and his companions conducted philosophical, military and economic discussions with Communist officials.

The speculation about his activities runs in several, sometimes contradictory, directions.

Those around him say he told them he was with the CIA and that his mission was approved by the U.S. Security Council and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Some of them now speculate that he was working for the North Koreans. At the same time, he says he was closely associated with former South Korean Ambassador-at-Large You Chan Yang.

The prosecutor in the case said he thinks Chang simply was looking for personal prestige. Others involved in the case tend to think his operations were motivated by idealism.

Several official and unofficial observers in Washington, however, say they are intrigued. They wonder if his operations were not too well organized to have been merely the work of an ardent idealist on his own.

They also suggest that Chang's trips could have fit the pattern of U.S. overtures to mainland China following then-President Richard Nixon's 1972 visit there. But Richard Solomon, a China specialist who was a key National Security Council aide to Mr. Kissinger at the time of Chang's trips, believes the Nixon administration could not have been behind them.

Frank Spies, the deputy U.S. attorney in charge of Chang's case in Michigan, said he is convinced that Chang was not working for any U.S. agency when he made his 1974 trips to North Korea. A CIA official was ready to testify at Chang's trial, which was made unnecessary by his guilty plea, that Chang never worked for the agency, Mr. Spies said.

'International Fixer'

"I think he wanted to build himself up," Mr. Spies said. "He wanted to be an international fixer. He just wanted the prestige."

Checking in Washington's Korean community showed that many people who knew Chang thought he worked for the CIA or was some other sort of U.S. intelligence agent.

In preliminary hearings in court here, Chang and his attorney testified that Chang was a citizen of South Korea when he first came to the United States in 1962. He studied at Georgetown University and was drafted into the Army in 1964, according to the testimony.

Chang became a U.S. citizen in 1967 and continued to serve in the Army until his honorable discharge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



While state policemen dragged away a demonstrator, others continued to protest at Seabrook, N.H., A-plant site.

## 170 Arrested at Nuclear Plant Under Construction in the U.S.

SEABROOK, N.H., Aug. 23 (AP)—State police arrested about 170 persons who were peacefully demonstrating yesterday at the nuclear power plant construction site here of the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.

The demonstrators were carried or dragged to 10 school buses where the utility is building a \$1.6-billion nuclear facility. The demonstrators, from throughout New England and New York State, were part of a group of 1,000 who had attended a rally earlier at Hampton Falls to protest the nuclear plant construction.

About 100 state troopers arrived at the site shortly after the demonstrators set down in a large circle on the ground.





OTTERLY DELIGHTFUL—British zoologist Philip Wayne, who directs an otter center in Suffolk, inspects a protégé, one of a number being raised in an effort to preserve the animals, threatened by pollution and urbanization, from extinction.

### As Mood of Uneasiness Grows

## Major Bank Robbery Is Reported in China

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Aug. 23 (UPI).—If reports from recent travelers to China can be believed, the police in Chengchow, the capital of Hunan Province, are still looking for a gang of armed men who held up the local branch of the People's Bank of China in daylight last month and escaped with the equivalent of more than \$100,000.

Bank robbery is an unusual event in China, where, according to official pronouncements, crime has been virtually abolished. But even more bizarre, the travelers say, is that the gang members, who killed one of the bank guards with a submachine gun, have become something of folk heroes, like the characters in the classic Chinese novel of banditry and rebellion, "Shui Hu Chuan," or "Water Margin."

Ironically, the novel has been under attack since last year for its supposed failure to make the bandit hero sufficiently rebellious. The authorities in Chengchow, a city of more than 1 million on the north China plain, reportedly have launched a major drive to uncover the robbers, who have been identified only as the "July 7 counterrevolutionary assassin group," without mention of the crime they committed.

#### Gestures of Bravado

Recently, in a gesture of bravado that reportedly has won the gang increased popular following, they boasted of their escape on a wall poster that said, "You can dig up all of Chengchow and all of Hunan to a depth of three feet—but you will never find us."

The report from Chengchow is only one of many accounts that travelers to China have brought back this summer of an evidently troubled country.

The individual reports may be fragmentary, some may be inaccurate, but together with statements in the official press of factional bickering and the daylong disturbance by 100,000 persons in Peking's Tiananmen Square in April, they suggest a picture of growing tension, a decline in public discipline and an uneasy time following the death of the enfeebled leader, Mao Tse-tung.

The sense of waiting is tangible, some travelers say. A Chinese woman returning for a visit to her childhood home in north China was told by a relative, "You

people on the outside don't know what is going on; we don't know either. But something big is going to happen. We're just waiting."

Perhaps it is this hesitancy, given the precarious health of the 82-year-old Chairman, that has made the Chinese leadership seem unable, or unwilling, to resolve some of its most pressing political questions.

The current anti-rightist campaign, for instance, appears to

have stalled, with no final outcome.

And Peking has made no move to fill the large number of important posts that have recently opened up, including four vacancies on the nine-man standing committee of the party Politburo, the position of head of state—left open after the death of Chu Teh in July—and the position of chief of staff of the armed forces, vacated with the ouster of Teng Hsiao-ping in the spring.

## U.S. and Koreans Mystified By Man's Bizarre Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1) change in 1971. He served in both South Korea and South Vietnam, often as a liaison officer or in the intelligence field, his attorney testified.

#### Urged On by Envoys

Chang said he worked closely in arranging the trips with the late Ambassador Yang, who urged him to go on the trips, encouraged him to recruit others to accompany him and received Chang's reports.

Chang indicated strongly in the interview that he considered his connection with Mr. Yang personal rather than official. "Ambassador Yang and myself, it was our own judgment," Chang said, when asked who originated the idea for the trips. "We wanted to know what did the North Koreans really think. Do they really want peaceful reunification or to come down South (militarily)..."

Chang emphatically denied that he was working for the U.S. CIA or South Korean CIA. "I was working before as a U.S. intelligence agent," Chang said, referring to his Army work.

In March, 1974, North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam proposed direct Pyongyang-Washington talks to produce a peace agreement replacing the 1953 armistice. The move was rejected. Chang said that he and Mr. Yang studied the North Korean proposal and that in late March and early April, 1974, he went alone to North Korea. He did not explain how he arranged that trip. He refused to answer some questions on the advice of his attorney.

#### First Discussions

When he arrived in North Korea on his first trip, Chang said, "I told them, 'I'm not working for the South or the American government. If you kill me or jail me, I can't get out. Now, what do you people want?'"

"Then we discuss and discuss. Eight or 10 of them. Ten days like that. They talk no bloodshed, no fighting. They would like to talk with the U.S. people. They were anxious and willing to talk with the American government."

When Chang returned to Washington, he said he reported everything to Mr. Yang. "I told him they're anxious to talk with the American people and I think they want reunification—but military or peaceful? I don't know."

Chang said that Mr. Yang finally told him "he cannot depend only on my opinion."

Because of this, a second trip was decided upon with three other persons recruited to go along: Choe Won Chul, a suburban Washington real estate agent; Andrew Nahm, a naturalized U.S. citizen who is a professor of history at Western Michigan University; and former Gen. Chang Do Young (no relation to Paul Chang), a South Korean citizen who teaches at Western Michigan's College of General Studies.

#### General Puzzled

Gen. Chang, the former South Korean chief of staff who helped President Chung Hee Park in power in a 1961 coup but who was subsequently exiled, said he will not comment until he finds

out who Paul Chang is. "I thought we were doing a good thing for both the U.S. and South Korean governments," Gen. Chang said, throwing up his hands, "but now I don't know."

Growing suspicious and angry after his return from North Korea, Mr. Nahm said in an interview that he wrote a letter to then-CIA chief William Colby, asking what was going on.

Mr. Colby replied that Paul Chang did not work for the agency and that the FBI ought to be notified, Mr. Nahm said. The FBI arrested Chang in Los Angeles on April 30.

The four had begun their journey on June 30, 1974, flying to Paris. Mr. Nahm said. They traveled from Paris using North Korean documents, he said. "If he didn't work for the North Korean government, I don't think the trip was possible, and I don't think he was working for the South Korean," Mr. Nahm said. Then he laughed. "But... ah... I don't know, really. How can you be 100 per cent sure who he's working for at this moment?"

Paul Chang said that when he returned to Washington, he reported to Ambassador Yang.

#### Fund-Raising Work

"I told him it was a successful trip," he said. After that, he said, both he and Mr. Yang went to South Korea in connection with fund-raising for a proposed non-profit Korean self-help organization. He said that Mr. Yang met with President Park at this time, "but I don't know if he told (Park) about the trips." Mr. Yang then became sick and returned to Washington, where he died in late October.

Chang made his third and final trip to North Korea at about the same time, although it is not clear whether this was before or after Mr. Yang returned to Washington. Chang took Mr. Choe along as a personal secretary, he said, so he would not have to take notes himself and could be free to talk.

Chang said he made the third trip in order to ask the North Koreans if they were behind the Aug. 15, 1974, assassination attempt on Mr. Park in Seoul that resulted in the death of Mr. Park's wife. He also wanted to ask them why they had captured some South Korean fishermen, he said.

This time their reception was chilly and they were glad to get out of North Korea alive, he said. On their way home, they were detained for several days in a hotel in Moscow, which caused them some concern until they were finally allowed to travel on.

## Bias in Lebanese Aid Denied by Red Cross

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross today rejected as "biased and distorted" allegations that it has been favoring the Christian side in sending medical aid to Lebanon.

The charges were made by the Palestinian Red Crescent and published by the Geneva office of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

# Quest for World Bank Aid Underlines Burma's Problems

By Henry Kamm

RANGOON (UPI).—The following of a military plot against President Ne Win, bomb-throwing incidents in this capital and the arrest of a group of alleged Communist opponents are recent outward signs of mounting pressures on the former general's 14-year-old military regime.

But many observers here, Burmese and diplomatic, attach as much or greater significance to an unannounced Burmese effort to find a way out of the country's economic quagmire through an international rescue consortium under World Bank auspices.

Whatever their relative importance, these events are judged here as unparalleled in Burma's history under Gen. Ne Win.

Serious dissidence in the army, the malaise of a system officially known as the Burmese Way to Socialism, cracks in a remarkably durable appearance of military unity. The request for major economic assistance from the capitalist nations is a first departure from rigid neutrality that over the years took the form of renouncing most aid for fear of tarnishing Burma's stance of rigid nonalignment.

News of the plot on the life of the chief of state, his second in command, Gen. San Yu, and his intelligence chief, Col. Tin Oo, was announced on July 20. Eleven captains and three majors were arrested for plotting to assassinate the three leaders.

#### 'Personality Cult'

The 14 were said to have been motivated by a "worship of personality" cult and conspiracy to seek power and "wreck the Socialist economic system." In the soft Burmese way, which prefers allusion to statement, the "personality cult" charge is generally understood to refer to the ouster in March of the most popular man in the Burmese leadership. He was Gen. Tin Oo (no relation to the intelligence chief), who was removed as defense minister and chief of staff. In explaining the action, Gen. Ne Win suggested suspicion of "treason." Reliable sources report that no evidence was turned up and Gen. Tin Oo remains free. The recipient of the alleged bribe is believed to have been his wife.

His downfall was generally regarded as a triumph for Gen. San Yu, since both generals were considered rivals for succession to Gen. Ne Win. If that was so, the triumph was apparently short-lived. The sources report that more recently Gen. San Yu's wife has been under investigation on suspicion of black marketing.

The veiled charge that the 14 conspirators were motivated by resentment over the dismissal of Gen. Tin Oo is not taken seriously by the best-placed Burmese and foreign informants. They believe that mounting dissatisfaction over Burma's stagnant economy, repressive regime, corruption and profiteering were the cause of the plot.

#### Accused Conspirator

That view is held by persons who spoke with the officer listed as the principal conspirator shortly before his arrest, Capt. Ohn Kyaw Myint.

The Rangoon atmosphere has not been improved by three grenade-throwing incidents in the heart of the city early last month. The incidents occurred at the railroad station, in front of a movie theater and near a police station. Five persons were reportedly killed and 76 injured.

No arrests have been reported but the government has attributed the terrorism to "extremists," a term generally applied to the exiled political faction.

Since the incidents, soldiers, police and party workers have searched cars in Rangoon after dark.

Earlier last month, the government also announced the arrest of 47 members of a clandestine group of the Communist party of Burma lineage and the defection of Kyaw Zaw, a former brigadier general connected with the group, to the Communist insurgents on the Chinese border.

#### Attributed by Peking

The border war with the Peking-supported Communists continues at a heightened pace. Despite Gen. Ne Win's visit to Peking last November, China has maintained its attitude that relations between states are one thing and those between the Communist parties of each country another.

Under this view, it is the Chinese party that supports its Burmese counterpart. Gen. Ne Win is reliably reported to have returned from Peking affronted by this attitude and to have ordered stepped-up operations against the insurgents. The border relations of the Karen and Kachin ethnic groups against the Rangoon government are also said to be increasing.

Against this background of disquiet, a World Bank study mission arrived last month for a return visit on Burma's request for an aid consortium, in preparation for a meeting of potential donors in Tokyo in November.

Bank, Japan and Australia line up strongly in favor of the aid; the United States leads the skeptics.

Those in a position to examine the backgrounds and careers of the 14 arrested Burmese officers have concluded that most of them are graduates of the elite Defense Services Academy who were assigned not to command positions but as personal aides to ministers, high officials or top commanders.

Capt. Ohn Kyaw Myint, for example, is reported to have been an aide to Gen. Tin Oo's successor as chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Kyaw Htin. Three colonels under detention for unspecified "dereliction of duties" also are said to be

members of the army's intellectual elite.

According to informants, the plot had only reached the stage where the conspirators were beginning to seek contact with troop commanders, presumably to add muscle to their brains. The plan was to act against Gen. Ne Win at the airport the next time he left the country. The President left last month for one of his frequent trips to Switzerland.

The conspiracy was believed to have been betrayed when one of the captains approached his superior, a former regional commander said to be disgruntled about his recent transfer to a deputy minister's post.

The arrests have been followed by the unannounced detention of what are said to be hundreds of other officers of the generation who were students when Gen. Ne Win seized power in 1962 and who are said to have been marked by the army's violent repression of student unrest in that year. More than 20 students were killed.

#### Economic Failure

Proponents and opponents agree that Burma's solicitation of assistance is a measure of Gen. Ne Win's desperation with the economic failure of his regime.

Phrases from the World Bank study mission's confidential report of last March indicate the nature

of the problem: "Progress to a welfare state has slackened considerably because of the decline of resources reaching social sectors, a reflection of inadequate economic performance."

"Over the last 10 years, gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 2.3 per cent, growth of directly productive labor, 2 per cent per annum, is behind population growth, 2.2 per cent. The disappointing rate of economic growth has been due to neglect of agricultural, forestry, mining and transport. Little provision was made to support services or maintain them at their present level of efficiency."



PATIENTS EVACUATED—Some of the elderly patients who were removed from St. Leonard's hospital when it was threatened by fire sweeping forest at Ringwood, England.

## U.K. Industry Is Threatened By Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

which extends over more than 140 square miles of southern England.

The fire broke out yesterday morning and forced the evacuation of 360 geriatric patients from St. Leonard's Hospital, on the edge of the forest. Members of a nearby militia colony and 3,000 campers also fled. The only casualties were animals and firefighters overcome by heat and smoke.

"We've got it contained now in about three square miles but it could break out again any time," said a police inspector on the scene.

Some of the geriatric patients were returned to St. Leonard's today after spending the night in nearby hospitals, and most of the highways and railroad lines closed by the fire were reopened.

Firemen said the biggest danger now was the slow-burning peat, smoldering as much as five feet underground.

## Sampson Pleads Guilty on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Nikos Sampson, the former EOKA guerrilla who was president of Cyprus for eight days after the coup against Archbishop Makarios two years ago, today pleaded guilty to charges that he "aided in the carrying out of warlike undertakings" and unlawfully usurped the presidency.

Sampson, a 41-year-old newspaper publisher, has been under arrest since March. He entered a plea of guilty when his trial resumed before the Nicosia Assizes. The Supreme Court last week dismissed defense arguments that Sampson should have the benefit of parliamentary immunity and of an amnesty provision in Archbishop Makarios' pardon after his return to Cyprus.

The prosecution then dropped a second charge that Sampson had used armed force against the republic. The trial was adjourned until Thursday.

## Soviet Spaceship Back From Moon

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (UPI).—An unmanned spacecraft landed yesterday in Siberia, bringing rock and soil from the moon in the first successful lunar mission by the Soviet Union in two years. The Tass News Agency said today. A piece of the lunar surface was being recovered from the Luna-24 craft for inspection in a Moscow laboratory of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Pravda said that samples will later be sent to scientists in other countries for study.

## 2 Spanish Buses Bombed

MONTPELLIER, France, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Fires started by gasoline bombs destroyed two Spanish tourist buses here early today, police said. There were no injuries.

## Tolerated by the Government Soviet Envoys in Spain Make Contact With the Opposition

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Soviet officials based in Spain have stepped up overt contacts with opposition political leaders here, including members of the outlawed Communist party, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The Soviet attempt to gain influence and acceptance openly on the fluid and complex Spanish political scene is one more sign of the studied relaxation of restrictions since King Juan Carlos succeeded the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco eight months ago.

Soviet officials, who do not have full diplomatic status, operate out of a commercial mission in an exclusive Madrid residential section. Their approaches to the opposition—ranging from left to center—would not have been tolerated during Gen. Franco's long rule.

Even though Spain and the Soviet Union have had no formal diplomatic relations since the Civil War ended in 1939, the present monarchist government has raised no objections.

The Soviet entry into the field, however, has apparently irritated some Spanish Communists, who want to project an image of independence from Moscow and alignment with the nationalist "Euro-Communists" of Italy and France.

#### Barbed Exchange

At a recent private party attended by opposition politicians, economist Ramon Tames, a Spanish Communist party Central Committee member, reportedly had a harsh exchange with Sergio Bogdanov, a Soviet diplomat attached to the commercial mission here. There were various versions of the discussion but eyewitnesses assert that Mr. Tames "berated" Mr. Bogdanov and Soviet Communism.

Before Gen. Franco's death last November, the Soviet commercial mission concentrated on Spanish capitalists, industrial leaders and directors of companies owned by the Spanish government. Soviet representatives kept a low profile and seemed aloof from politics.

When asked about current Soviet political activities in Spain, Spanish officials and Western diplomats tend to play down Soviet initiatives. But there is no question that the comings and goings of Soviet officials here are

closely watched by Spanish and Western officials, whose own contacts with the opposition were inhibited while Gen. Franco ruled—predict that Soviet activities in Spain will grow even more in the future because of expanding trade and tourism.

#### Aeroflot Service

The Soviet state airline, Aeroflot, recently inaugurated regular flights to Madrid. For several years now the Russians have maintained a large fishing base in Spain's strategic Canary Islands, off northwest Africa. Russia has become a large buyer of Spanish wines and is shopping for other Spanish products.

The bilateral trade, which began during Gen. Franco's lifetime, has not pleased Spanish Communists. They feel that growing commerce not only bolstered the anti-Communist Franco regime but is helping the monarchy, which, although more tolerant, has refused to legalize the Communist party.

Representatives of other Communist countries—such as Cuba, Romania and East Germany—are reportedly active on the political and cultural fronts.

#### Cubans Effective

The Cubans, who maintain a large diplomatic mission here, are rated the "most effective" by Western officials. Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Socialist Workers' party, was recently in Havana for talks with Fidel Castro. Western analysts say the Cuban Embassy here works closely with the Russians. Like the Soviet Union, Cuba is a significant Spanish trading partner.

The East Germans, however, recalled their ambassador to Madrid last autumn after Gen. Franco authorized the execution of six anti-regime activists. He has not yet returned. At the time, West Europeans withdrew their ambassadors in protest but the envoys came back shortly afterward.

Western sources said that East Germany remains a source of funds for unspecified leftist activities, presumably financial support for strikers.

## Farmhand Is Charged In Ruyan Forest Fires

ROYAN, France, Aug. 23 (AP).—A 19-year-old farmhand confessed today that he set the fires that gutted 10,000 acres of pine-woods last week and led to the seasonal evacuation of thousands of vacationers, the police reported. Firemen, suspicious of the repeated flare-ups in the same area, investigated and found each had begun in a small pile of straw.

The young farmhand, Hugues Carton, made himself conspicuous as a volunteer fire fighter, wearing a uniform later found to have been stolen. Suspicion centered on him when he repeatedly was among the first on the scene of a new blaze. No serious injuries were reported in the fires but many vacationers lost their automobiles and tents in the flames.

## Ford Picks Envoy To Netherlands

VAIL, Colo., Aug. 23 (Reuters).—President Ford today named Robert McCloskey, a veteran diplomat, as ambassador to the Netherlands.

Mr. McCloskey, 53, is now assistant secretary of state for congressional relations and is a close adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

## Youths Back Strike Order At Soweto

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, a black mass movement that went underground after it was banned in 1960. ANC was the major force in the last general strike—a day effort in May 1961, in part of demands for a new constitution for South Africa then on the verge of becoming a republic.

The pamphlets, distributed to units around the Ashkshelwa, Zulu for "We ride." They were said to be handed out by young people in townships throughout country, suggesting that a leadership survives among militants despite the detests scores of radicals in recent years.

#### New Phase

The campaign appears represent a new phase in black upheaval that broke the township two months ago. At first, rioters struck out at government property in the shops, raising clinics, school buildings. The rampage followed by a hull of weeks, broken earlier this year when crowds of youths harassed commuters.

The effort spread to a major industrial area, where large numbers of black workers from their jobs. However, it resisted strongly by the who shot and killed a number of youths manning road and otherwise interfering transportation.

The circulation of the pamphlets suggested that the phase this time was to enlist the support of the town, rather than on township. A worker, Johannes Johannesburg reported that had been intercepted. Soweto by youths who threatened to burn down their homes if proceeded.

There were reports of workers arming them with wooden clubs and mar in hands to buses and an expedient publicly advised by the police.

#### Kruger Quote Denied

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The police and Minister Jimmy Kruger today he was quoted out of context last week when local news reported he told a ruling National party meeting, "the [the man] knows his place and I will tell him his place."

Mr. Kruger told the Johannesburg Star today he "critically" "that people seeking education in South Africa would be in their place because they do not win by confrontation."

## Chirac Confers With Giscard Amid Rumors

PARIS, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Minister Jacques Chirac conferred for 45 minutes with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing but refused to confirm or deny widespread press reports he would be dismissed from office.

Mr. Chirac left Mr. Giscard's Elysee Palace without making a statement about his way through a courtyard and returned to his office.

"The press has been speculating that he would resign after today's regular Cabinet meeting. The news weekly claimed that Mr. Chirac, known to be in disagreement with the President over policy issues, had offered resignation July 26."

But Mr. Chirac is a member of the Gaullist party, the majority within the majority coalition and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is, accordingly, political ally. The President was said to avoid an open break.

The coalition has been buffeted in the last six months with the loss of local elections, the combined Communist-Socialist opposition.

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Associated Press.

## Calif. Town Fetes Hero, Children in Bus Kidnapping

CHOWCHILLA, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—Thousands of persons crowded into Chowchilla, yesterday to honor bus driver Ed Ray and his 26 charges, victims of a nerve school-bus kidnapping.

Mr. Ray and the youngsters, dressed in a parade float, were a sight to behold as they paraded down the main street of the San Joaquin Valley farming community to cheers and applause.

Mr. Ray waved from the front of the float, his arms around

two of the youngsters he helped free from a buried moving van after armed men hijacked their bus July 15 and took them away in two vans.

When the parade arrived at the county fairgrounds, state and local officials took turns praising Mr. Ray and the youngsters. Mayor Jim Dumas read a letter from President Ford that cited the bus driver's actions as a source of "deep pride."

A gray stone monument was unveiled bearing a commemorative plaque with the engraved

names of Mr. Ray and the children.

Mr. Ray got 10 plaques and scrolls honoring him for helping the youngsters escape from their poorly ventilated underground prison. A huge barbecue spread at the fairgrounds fed the 5,500 persons who showed up—500 more than the town's population.

One of the awards for Mr. Ray was a yellow scroll handed him by Jennifer Brown, 9, one of the youngsters. "Me and the kids have something for you, too, Ed, and we all signed it," she said.

## Sharing Out the 'Liquid Gold'

### Battle for Water Escalates in U.S. West

By Grace Lichtenstein

DENVER, Aug. 23 (NYT)—The battle over water in the semi-arid West, a battle that began a white man first started permanent settlement here, is fast reaching a critical stage that determines the future of the dry sections of the West.

Recent controversies have made it clear that there are going to be some very crucial, direct confrontations between agriculture, municipalities, energy industries, and there's going to be a competition between the states," Harrisman, Colorado's director of the Department of Natural Resources, said.

Among the controversies were: The passage of a "wilderness" bill in Congress stalled the powerful Denver Water Department in its perpetual quest for expanded water rights.

Charges against Charles Brannan, the president of the Denver Water Board, a former U.S. secretary of culture, that his involvement in water projects constitutes a conflict of interest. A threat by Colorado to sue federal government's Bureau of Reclamation for allegedly lying up Colorado water project in order to benefit a gigantic power program.



NYT.

A flurry of opposition to the same central Arizona project from critics who say it is not needed, costs too much and will flood an Indian reservation.

Fact Draws Up Water is called "liquid gold" out here. Since 1923, when a compact was drawn up dividing the

flow of the Colorado River and its tributaries among the snow-capturing states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico and the thirty states of Arizona, California and Nevada, the politics of water has been a multi-billion-dollar business full of deal-making and intrigue.

Now, metropolitan areas like the front range of the Colorado Rockies—Denver, Fort Collins, Colorado Springs—and Phoenix and Tucson have experienced explosive growth, putting intense pressure on what some experts feel is a dwindling amount of water reserves from those Colorado River sources.

At the same time, water-consuming new industries such as coal gasification and oil shale in Colorado and Arizona threaten to demand the same water.

"We're at the point where we are running out," said Rep. James Johnson, R-Colo., who helped lead the "wilderness" bill fight.

"Just Guesses"

One problem, according to Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., is that "projected water needs, supplies and population levels are all just guesses."

Whether the predictions are correct or not, some results of the Western water squeeze are already apparent.

Colorado farmers who rely on irrigation have had their water rights condemned by spreading Denver suburbs under a law that gives municipalities high priority.

Arizona farmers have had to farm less and pump water more, at higher cost, because underground water tables are dropping.

Speculators have been snapping up water rights for resale later to budding towns. The water budgets of the growing cities in Colorado, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico have skyrocketed during the last 20 years.

Despite environmental and other opposition, major engineering projects, designed to pump water hundreds of miles through mountain ranges and across deserts to supply these urban areas, have moved ahead.

"Several hundred projects are in the works and all want the same water," said Robert Weaver, a water expert for the Colorado Open Space Council. "It's a giant water grab to see who gets the projects built first."

## Seoul Offers Degrees to U.S. Congress

### 11 Congressmen Have Received Doctorates

By Bill McAllister

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP)—South Korean officials have been offering U.S. congressmen honorary doctorates from Korean universities and expense-paid trips to Korea to pick up the degree in an effort to win support for their controversial government.

Three members of the House International Relations Committee and a staff aide for a fourth member have told The Washington Post of receiving such offers in the last 18 months.

All three rejected the offers, including Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., a critic of South Korean President Chung Hae Park.

Rep. Ryan said he was startled when he was invited to "pick the university" that would confer a degree on him.

One has two. At least 11 members of Congress have honorary degrees conferred by Korean schools and Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., who is known as a strong supporter of the Park government, has two honorary doctorates.

Seven of the congressmen received their degrees in a group ceremony in Korea in October but U.S. lawmakers, not the South Korean government, paid the bill for their trip, according to one of them.

The four other congressmen who received degrees at other times said that either they paid for their trips to Korea or they already were visiting the country on congressional business.

Accepting the degrees or travel overseas is not illegal for members of Congress, provided a foreign government does not pay for the trip. Even so, the degree-griving troubles some members of Congress who note the large amounts of U.S. aid given the Korean government in recent years.

"I regard it as a form of bribery," said Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who refused to accept a degree and has been a critic of the Park government. "I'd have to say that I don't think that this represents the Koreans at their best," agreed Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., who also rejected a doctorate.

But Rep. Murphy said he finds nothing wrong. "I don't see anything improper about receiving a degree from an accredited university, whether it is in the United States or overseas," he said.

Rep. Murphy, a Korean War veteran, led the delegation of seven congressmen to South Korea to ceremonies commemorating the start of the war.

## Antarctic Crater 150 Miles Across Reported Found

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23 (UPI)—A geologist has reported he has found evidence near the South Pole of a 150-mile-wide crater which was caused by what he believes to have been the largest meteorite ever to strike the earth.

"We now have evidence that a crater comparable to the largest which exist on the moon exists on earth," Dr. John W. Heinrich, associate dean of science at Indiana University-Purdue at Indianapolis, told the 25th International Geological Congress in Sydney. Details of the discovery were released by university officials here.

A crater a half-mile deep and 150 miles wide lies beneath the ice of northern Antarctica, according to his evidence. The crater would have been formed by a meteorite 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 miles across, weighing 13 billion tons, which hit the earth at a speed of 44,000 miles an hour between 600,000 and 700,000 years ago, by his calculations.

It is four times larger than any other meteorite crater so far found on earth, Dr. Heinrich said.



Associated Press.

WATCHING FORD GO BY—Secret Servicemen (rear) keeping a close eye on golfing President Ford and the area around the Vail (Colo.) Municipal Golf Course.

## Ford Campaign Is Expected To Focus on Industrial States

By James M. Naughton

VAIL, Colo., Aug. 23 (NYT)—President Ford will reportedly attempt to retain the White House by spending most of his time in Washington as the nation's leader, by demonstrating knowledge of government in debates with Jimmy Carter and by focusing the Republican presidential campaign on the major industrial states.

"In the final analysis," a senior official of the Ford campaign said here today, the contest between the President and his Democratic challenger "will come down to whether people trust Ford or Carter more to represent their values in Washington for the next four years."

Mr. Ford, recuperating from an exhausting week in which he and his vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, were named by the Republican National Convention, attended a church service yesterday and went golfing at his mountain-side retreat.

Campaign Plans Aides who began assembling for a series of campaign meetings starting here today said that the basic outline of a come-from-behind strategy against Mr. Carter and Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota would consist of the following elements:

• A "less is more" format, in which the President will travel only sporadically while Sen. Dole wages the Republican campaign on the road. Mr. Ford will concentrate instead on high-visibility White House activities—including frequent news conferences, pointed messages to the opposition in Congress and possibly a call for a special session—meant to stress his presence in the executive mansion.

• A major-state electoral strategy, with the limited campaign resources targeted on the industrial and agricultural heartland and spreading west to California and east to New Jersey, New York, Texas and the Deep South, while not formally written off, are to given modest attention and resources.

• An attempt to re-create the tone and style of the President's acceptance speech at the convention, which Mr. Ford's aides regarded as his finest performance as an orator in his 38 years in politics. Because the acceptance speech required weeks of preparation and rehearsal, Mr. Ford will give relatively few campaign addresses and will try to reach a broad television audience with them.

• An effort to turn the first face-to-face presidential campaign confrontation in 16 years into a tour de force for the President. "There are others here who don't agree" that Mr. Ford can win a series of debates with Mr. Carter, one of the aides here said.

"But I have a gut feeling that the President will do well" because of an accumulated knowledge of federal activities, he added.

The remark reflected an infectious confidence that seems to have imbued the campaign deliberation. A Ford campaign operative predicted that the next opinion polls would narrow considerably the huge lead that Mr. Carter enjoyed before the Republicans chose their ticket in Kansas City.

"Carter already made his first big mistake, sitting in Plains (Ga.) for the last six weeks, emptying fishponds," the operative said. "It will show in the polls."

## Russian Rebuffed By U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (UPI)—A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that a Soviet citizen ran past Soviet guards into the residence of Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. early today, but was refused asylum and later arrested.

The spokesman said the man, a Soviet citizen of about 40, entered Spaso House, the official residence in downtown Moscow, at 3:30 a.m. Mr. Stoessel and his wife were spending the week-end outside Moscow.

Other officials said the man wanted to leave the Soviet Union and asked for asylum. The request was denied and 10 hours later he agreed to leave with a U.S. official. A few yards outside the gate, the man was arrested by Soviet police.

## W. German Flees to East

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (UPI)—A West German Army soldier asked for asylum in East Germany yesterday, the East German news agency ADN said.

## Curfew Restores Some Order

### Police Fight Back as Gangs Of Youths Terrorize Detroit

By Charles A. Krause

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (WP)—"The Motor City," which in 1967 suffered the nation's worst urban riot, and in 1974 was dubbed "murder capital of the world," is once again fighting for its life after an upsurge in terrifying crimes committed by gangs of black teen-agers.

The city recalled 450 laid-off police officers last week and approved a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew for all youths under 18 in a series of moves designed to restore order and bolster the shaken confidence of the city's residents—particularly its middle class, the business community and suburbanites who work and spend money here.

Since the curfew began Thursday, gang activity seems to have ebbed. A measure of order has been restored as the largest police presence in the city's recent history patrols the streets each night, rounding up scores of juveniles who violate the curfew.

But there is no one here, from Mayor Coleman Young to Police Chief Philip Tannian to police officers on the beat, who is ready to say that the crisis has passed. In an editorial yesterday the Detroit News speaks of a "gang crisis" that threatens the city's future.

"Civil Chaos" Saturday, the more liberal Detroit Free Press said the city "teeters on the brink of civil chaos."

Gangs with such names as the Black Killers, the Errol Flynn, the Sherrill's, and the Black Gangsters have been active on the city's East Side for years, looting local stores and shooting other gang members. The current crisis began the night of Aug. 15, when scores of youths disrupted a rock concert being held at the city's downtown convention center, Cobo Hall.

At least 100 black youths, many wearing bowler hats and armed with umbrellas, began throwing chairs and attacking and robbing teen-agers during the concert.

The police in the vicinity refused to enter to restore order. The officers, who were outnumbered, said they were observing an agreement that the hall would provide its own security. The mayor's office replied that the police were wrong to ignore major disturbances.

The finale occurred when dozens of gang members rampaged through downtown sections, breaking store windows and causing thousands of dollars in damage. The police were unable to stop them once they took to the streets.

The incident was a shock to the already tense and crime-ridden city and to the administration of Mr. Young, the city's first black mayor. His efforts have been directed toward reviving downtown Detroit, improving life for the city's poor and stemming the flight of the black and white middle class to the suburbs.

Left behind are poor families, decaying slums and a city government that has a shrinking tax base.

Two years ago, the automobile industry laid off thousands of workers and the unemployment rate in Detroit jumped to more than 20 per cent. The city now

estimates its unemployment is down to 15 per cent, its population to 1.4 million and its city work force to 30,000 after huge layoffs.

Lt. Charles Sherrill, a black officer in charge of the police department's "gang squad," said there are about 250 "hard-core" criminals among the 1,000 or more youths affiliated with the 11 identified gangs on Detroit's East Side.

Lt. Sherrill said the easy availability of guns for the youths and a criminal justice system for juveniles that almost always releases youthful offenders to their families has endangered the community at large.

"Jobs, social programs and recreational facilities will not do a thing for the hard-core gang leaders," he said.

## Probers Cite FBI In Letter Thefts, Illegal Wiretaps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT)—Justice Department prosecutors have found evidence that FBI agents stole letters and parcels from the U.S. mails as part of a wide range of illegal techniques directed at the militant anti-war movement during the last five years, sources familiar with the investigation said.

The prosecutors have also found firm evidence that the agents conducted illegal wiretaps and buggings, according to these sources.

The sources said that the new illegalities were discovered recently in the course of an examination by the department's Civil Rights Division of a number of burglaries committed during the same period by FBI agents hunting fugitive terrorists in the New York City area.

Those agents, who numbered between 20 and 30, were assigned between 1970 and 1973 to an elite "Weathering Squad" in the bureau's Manhattan office. The acronym is derived from the name of the fugitive group, the Weather Underground Organization, whose members have taken credit for several bombings during that period.

In the course of their largely unproductive three-year search, members of the Weathering group illegally entered the residence of relatives and associates of the underground terrorists in hopes of finding clues to their whereabouts.

## Air Congestion Eases In Spanish Slowdown

BARCELONA, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—Spanish air traffic controllers today continued a three-day slowdown strike but a backlog of flights eased after a week-end that stranded thousands of vacationers in European airports for up to 17 hours.

An Air Ministry spokesman said traffic was returning to normal and an agreement could be reached tomorrow with the controllers on demands for better pay and equipment, and more staff members.

## Connally Says Has Declined GOP Post

HOUSTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Vice Treasury Secretary John Connally said yesterday that he had declined the chairmanship of the subcommittee on the post-administrative appendage and wanted to campaign actively for GOP candidates at all levels.

Connally gave that explanation in taking issue with a report that he had rejected President Ford's request to take the job because he felt it was too late to mount a winning campaign against the Democratic line, Jimmy Carter.

"Certainly the polls indicate we are going to have a tough but my position is contrary to that story," Mr. Connally said, "have a very good chance in November. I think it can happen, it should happen and it will happen."

Concerning the party chairman-ship, he said, "I said before the convention I wasn't interested in position like that. It's not going to be the battle line, and the administration is aware of this point is not my rest."

any Louise Smith was related to a two-year term as chairman. Ford campaign officials have not commented on reports that the post was offered Mr. Connally.

## Missouri Ex-Aide Joins Senate Race

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 23 (AP)—The Missouri Democratic Committee has awarded Rep. Gov. Warren Hearnes the nomination for a U.S. Senate seat. The nomination was made in the Aug. 2 primary by Jerry Latham, who was killed in election-night plane crash.

ep. Latham, 39; his wife, Ron, 38; their children Scott, and Linda, 13; the pilot and pilot's son died in the crash. Childkote on the way to a party in Kansas City.

r. Hearnes, a two-term governor and the runner-up in the party election, will face the publican nominee, State Attorney General John Danforth, in general election.

## Die in Indian Bus

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—At least 83 persons were killed yesterday when a bus plunged into a reservoir in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

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## The Re-Entry of Burma

Since Gen. Ne Win seized power there, 15 years ago, Burma has been what is probably the most nonaligned country in the world. Denouncing capitalism, fighting Communism along its wild borders, separated by its dominant Buddhism from Islam, President Ne Win's Burma has become xenophobic and Socialist—and progressively poorer. Now, with murmurs of coups and a battle for the succession building up, President Ne Win is seeking financial aid from the World Bank. Burma, which once gave the United Nations a secretary-general, U Thant, is re-entering global politics by way of global finance.

Even if assistance from the World Bank is forthcoming, however, the prospects for an early return to stability of government and in the economy are not all that bright. With an inflation rate of 40 per cent, one of the lowest per capita gross national products, and a smuggling trade that is almost as great as the lawful version, Burma has been proving that Socialism must be more than a word, more than a theory, if it is to bring prosperity, even to a country which has a productive soil and not inconsiderable natural wealth.

When Burma was a part of the British Empire, it not only had British sovereigns, but a considerable number of Sikhs and Bengalis in white-collar jobs and in trade. After many of these fled before the Japanese and not a few were mobbed by the Burmese

at that time, eventually an independent Burma was left to adapt its own population to the complex management tasks of modern society. At first, this process was indeed one of adaptation, and progress was made. But the version of nationalist Socialism introduced by Ne Win was neither efficient nor, in practice, honest, and this very beautiful land and its charming people suffered.

Now there will apparently be a race between the Ne Win government and chaos. If loans can help, they should be given, but it will have to be determined by the lenders whether the cash will flow to the proper places in the economy and be used for the benefit of the nation as a whole. And there is always the possibility that the patience of the Burmese, of the populace and the armed forces, will wait out Ne Win's efforts to reform the economy.

Burma has been a tragic example of the harsh truth that not independence, not Socialism, not nonalignment, can bring peace and prosperity to a people; that much depends on the extent to which such practical abilities as the administrative, such moral qualities as honesty and equity, pervade the government and the economy. All the sloganeering of Colombo will not do as much for a nation as a well-run factory or farm, a fair and effective customs house, a rule of law within the land. Indeed, that sloganeering, that empty rhetoric, may conceal truths that should be made plain, if it is to be cured, and evils eradicated.

## Armored Breakthrough

After a quarter-century of efforts to standardize weapons, the 12 NATO armies in Europe still have 13 kinds of close-range weapons, 6 short-range missiles, 7 medium-range missiles and 5 long-range missiles. At sea, NATO navies employ 36 types of radar, 8 kinds of surface-to-air missiles and 40 varieties of heavy guns.

NATO's former supreme commander, Gen. Andrew Goodpastor, estimated that improvement in standardization could save the NATO nations \$12 billion a year and lift effectiveness 30 per cent. But arms orders in the billions have proven to be too lucrative a source of profit and too susceptible to national political influences for the adoption of common weapons systems.

The six national armies stationed in West Germany cannot resupply each other's ammunition and spare parts and often use different grades of fuel. The United States, which has talked the most about collective defense, has often done the least, except when American arms, such as last year's \$2 billion worth of F-16 fighters, have been sold to the allies.

It is against this background that the Congress and the country should evaluate the campaign just opened by the U.S. Army, its arms suppliers and their allies in Capitol Hill against the new effort by Defense Secretary Rumsfeld and West German Defense Minister Georg Leber to standardize the key components that will dominate logistical support for the main battle tanks the two countries are developing for the 1980s.

Competitive trials of a new U.S. tank

against West Germany's projected Leopard-3 are still scheduled for this fall under a 1974 agreement. But it has become increasingly clear—with 10,000 NATO tanks due to be replaced at a cost of \$10 billion—that neither country was prepared to buy the other's tank, regardless of which proved superior. On Army urging, Congress already had voted funds for expensive advanced engineering development of the U.S. tank this summer, before the trials.

Instead, Rumsfeld now has postponed the choice between two competing U.S. tanks. He has sent their developers—General Motors and Chrysler—back to the drawing boards to compete further on a list of major components that he and Leber have agreed will be common to the U.S. and West German tanks immediately, such as tracks, fasteners, wheels and advanced sighting devices.

The agreement also calls for the West Germans to adopt a U.S. turbine engine and transmission system and for the United States to buy a turret which could accept the West German 120 mm gun, when it is ready, to replace the current U.S. 105 mm that will mean standardization of ammunition, fuel and most spare parts, when the engine and guns have been developed. Eventually, little more than the hull and turret designs may remain "national."

Production of a new tank, 13 years in development, is urgent to match Russia's new model. But whether there now is to be a further delay of four months, as the Pentagon claims, or 10 months, as opponents insist, it will be well worth waiting to achieve this degree of standardization.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Behind the Debates

President Ford has dramatically announced his readiness to debate his opponent on television, and Jimmy Carter has accepted the challenge. Thus, no obstacle stands in the way of the first series of TV debates in history between an incumbent president and a challenger from the opposing party. In the memorable broadcasting debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon 16 years ago, neither candidate was in the White House.

National coverage of those debates was made possible when Congress enacted legislation exempting the stations from complying with Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act, requiring "equal time" for all candidates including those from minority parties. The network news departments produced the programs on a pooled basis, and all the stations carried the debates simultaneously in prime evening time.

After 1980, no presidential debates took place for two reasons: No occupant of the White House wanted to give exposure to a rival, and Congress was discouraged from suspending Section 315 again. During the 1976 national campaign, however, a change was made in the interpretation of the law, permitting TV coverage of debates as "bona fide" news events—if originating outside the network studios—without being subjected to requests for "equal time" from minority candidates.

The League of Women Voters Education Fund is now preparing just such a series of four hours (one for the vice-presidential rivals), and the networks have expressed willingness to carry the debates in prime time. The format will include face-to-face encounters and, in all likelihood, reserve a portion of time for questioning by outside authorities in various fields.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Aegean Unrest

A war between members of the Atlantic Alliance should really be unthinkable. But it would be bad enough if the NATO proved incapable of settling the argument between Greeks and Turks "within the family." America has only limited possibilities for exerting pressure, for she has to take account of the national sensibilities of the two peoples. Both Greece and Turkey have been

showing signs of turning away from the Western alliance, partly as a tactical means of obtaining support from Americans. But the entire dispute between the two countries is taking place within a zone of freedom largely kept in existence by the United States. Will Greece and Turkey prove capable of finding a way to exploit that freedom while avoiding jeopardizing its defense?

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 24, 1901

LONDON.—A dispute has arisen between Americans staying at a Westminster hotel over the manager's refusal to expel his colored guests when asked to do so by one of their number. Bishop Gaines of Atlanta defended the manager, saying he longed for the day when the Negro could be treated with justice in America as he is in Europe. Mr. Winfield of Louisiana, however, said he objected to blacks being in the vicinity of whites and found any other view unforgivable.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1926

CHICAGO.—Two fierce gun battles in one day, followed by the arrest of a carload of heavily armed men, point to an unsettled state of affairs in the underworld of this city. Wholesale slayings around Michigan Boulevard have made that spot a major tourist attraction. Quite a sizable crowd gathered to watch a "shoot-out" there today between two rival gangs of criminals. Neither the city's mayor nor its police chief would comment on the situation.



'You're All Set—as Soon as That Heals You'll Be Right Back in Critical Condition.'

## Liberty and Community in U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Underneath the weary rhetoric in Kansas City, the chest-puffing and the obsession with Jimmy Carter, the Republicans had a real theme. It was individualism. The moral and economic power of the individual when free of government restraint, President Ford spoke of "The pioneer vision . . . of free men and free women enjoying limited government and unlimited opportunity."

It is an old-fashioned theme, but an entirely relevant one in 1976. Americans of all kinds now feel, and resent, the heavy hand of Washington bureaucracy. It is not just businessmen who complain about burdensome regulations. The president of Harvard, Derek Bok, devotes much of his annual report to rectifying the cost of federal intrusion into the most trivial business of a university.

A conservative party performs an important function, therefore, when it proclaims the virtues of limited government, localism and respect for the individual. A valuable plank in the Republican platform, for example, deals with the right to privacy; it warns against abuse of federal data banks and questions recent Supreme Court decisions opening private financial records to law-enforcement authorities.

vision of freedom. A Louis Harris poll found 77 per cent in favor of federal registration of handguns, 19 per cent against.

The gun issue, in short, perfectly illustrates the truth that individual and social needs must always be balanced. In the 18th century the local community and family provided most of the necessary restraint and support of the individual. Today, whether we like it or not, there is much more reliance on government. It is precisely the task of political leadership to find wise, relatively unobtrusive ways of asserting community interests.

Health care is another good example. The Republican platform denounces the Democrats' proposal for a government-run health insurance system. And the idea of a national health plan in this huge country does indeed raise serious questions of centralization and bureaucracy.

But it is no use pretending that we still live in the day of the friendly family doctor untouched by anything the government does. Federal funds for Medicare and other programs have fueled a catastrophic inflation in medical costs. Delivery of health care is grossly unequal

and unfair. Greedy elements are profiteering. It is a joke to say, as the Republicans do, that they would "contain" medical costs by such things as "development of healthier life styles."

The Republicans are at their most obtuse, philosophically, when it comes to defense spending. They are all-out for more weapons and more money. One of the most glaring priorities in Ford's acceptance speech was a denunciation of recent Congresses for cutting a total of \$50 billion from military budgets.

What the Republicans fail to notice, in their military fervor, is the impact of such policy on their vision of limited government. The cold war and the growth of an enormous military establishment in this country have been the most significant causes, by far, of the centralization of political and economic power in Washington.

The great challenge to U.S. government in its third century may be to find ways of reviving individual and community responsibility in a complex society of interlocking group interests. It will not be done by partisan simplicities masquerading as conservatism.

## High Cost of Neglecting the Oceans

By John Norton Moore

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The recent new pollution of beaches in the United States has again drawn attention to our stake in the oceans. Unfortunately, most of that stake is less visible than garbage on the beach.

The United States has the largest stake in the oceans of any nation. We depend on ocean navigation for importation of over one-third of our oil, worth more than \$31 billion this year alone.

The seabeds adjacent to the world's continents may hold up to 40 per cent of global oil reserves, and even on reasonable terms is of major economic significance. Our strategy of submarine fleet requires security of movement on the high seas and through international straits as an essential element in the nuclear balance.

U.S. fishermen depend on access to haddock and flounder off our coast as well as tuna and shrimp off the coasts of Ecuador and Brazil.

Every country that we call free, except ours, strictly regulates or flatly prohibits the private ownership of handguns. And an overwhelming majority of Americans favors regulation here, seeing no inconsistency with our

valuable nickel and copper from depths of three miles on the ocean floor. These nodules were formed over millions of years and litter areas of the ocean floor like lumps of coal.

All Americans share a common interest in the oceans—which cover more than 70 per cent of the earth—as an essential part of the global ecosystem.

Despite our stake in the oceans, our nation has never had a national oceans policy. Domestic oceans programs receive low priority, and even after recent steps toward centralization they remain scattered in a host of agencies. Inevitably, important programs, such as monitoring of ocean-dump sites, get lost in the jurisdictional maze.

International oceans programs receive scant attention from top officials as the crisis of the moment consumes center stage. The vital law-of-the-sea negotiations that are preparing a comprehensive new oceans agreement are languishing under a leadership vacuum in the U.S. effort that has prevailed since the resignation of the able Ambassador John R. Stevenson more than a year ago.

Important interim needs for the protection of fish stocks and deep-seabed mining until a new treaty can be concluded swing wildly between no cure and cures worse than the problem.

The neglect of the oceans has continued too long. It is time for a national oceans program. As a first step we should:

- Establish a White House marine affairs council to develop national oceans goals and recommend programs for implementation;
- Centralize domestic oceans programs under an independent and strengthened National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- Strengthen the Oceans Bureau within the State Department.

JEAN VARLAM

## John Dornberg

### From Munich:

The personality battle is over which 'Helmut' is better—Schmidt or Kohl?

MUNICH—There have been times the past months when it looked as if West Germany's election campaign was shaping up to be one of the longest known to modern man.

For a while back there in the winter, spring and early summer, it seemed that not a word was being uttered in the Bundestag, not a decision being made, nor an interview being given to the media without premeditated calculation of its ultimate impact on the voters on Oct. 3.

But just to set the record straight, those were all preliminaries. The real shouting match did not open officially until last weekend—precisely six weeks, as the ground rules specify, before an estimated 38 million West Germans are due at the polls.

All the major candidates have now returned from summer vacations, trimmed and shined, full of vim and vigor, their freshly tanned faces set in semi-permanent "mediagenic" smiles, and their larynxes primed for the long talkathon.

Meanwhile, volunteer workers have spread like an army of ants to put up the plethora of posters exhorting the faithful and the undecided to vote for their parties.

The outcome at this juncture is far from predictable. Thus far the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) and their chancellor candidate, Helmut Kohl, are running neck and neck with the left-liberal government coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

It all depends on which opinion survey you believe, assuming you believe any of them.

One poll last week showed the SPD-FDP leading the CDU/CSU by 52 to 47 per cent, but it was based on 18 per cent of eligible voters still undecided.

Ultimately, those fence-sitting voters, sometimes called the "thinking voters," will determine the winner.

But whether they'll be given anything to think about seems doubtful. For more than ever before, this is shaping up as a campaign not of issues but of personalities, giveaway gimmicks and, above all, slogans.

One slogan revolves around the word "freedom." The CDU/CSU is offering "Freedom instead of Socialism." The SPD insists it "knows more about freedom," and the FDP promises "the freest Germany there ever was."

The personality battle is over which "Helmut" is better—Schmidt or Kohl?

### A Mess

The SPD is trying to portray Kohl as a lackluster provincial politician with no national or international experience, as beholden to the CDU/CSU's conservative Bavarian strongman Franz-Joseph Strauss, and as very likely to make a mess of things.

The CDU/CSU, in turn, is depicting Schmidt as schoolmasterly and abrasive, likely to keep rubbing West Germany's friends the

wrong way, and disowned by party's own left wing, which just waiting in the anteroom push the country toward Socialism.

Indeed, the CDU/CSU's "freedom instead of Socialism" slogan has a familiar ring. It is observers with long memories little more than a 1970s redux of Konrad Adenauer's warnings in the 1950s that the vote for the SPD is a vote for the "Untergang Deutschlands" (the fall of Germany).

Well, seven years of SPD seem hardly to have taken Germany anywhere near brink of collapse and now are not likely to do it either.

Indeed, one of the problems this election is that, despite days of the "Wirtschaftswunder" (economic miracle), many today stand aghast at more powerful and, perhaps, more influential than ever before. It has the lowest rate of growth rates, the worst currency, the least social and one of the highest standards in the world.

There is little for the voters to argue about.

### Old Fears

Yet, the old fears remain. The CDU/CSU knows how to plot them by picturing the SPD government as soft on Communism, wily-washy on racism and terrorism, fiscally wimpy, and hostile to free enterprise and initiative.

One CDU/CSU poster, for ample, features an attractive from-next-door type with a bird rose clenched jauntily in teeth and a caption reading: "is good for love, not for you, sure."

A full-page CDU/CSU ad in national magazines plays on the time fears that the SPD is a radical teachers' infiltration country's schools. It shows a room in which a hammer-sickie have been chalked on blackboard. The headline reads: "We won't permit Communism educate our children to be Communists."

Sloganeering being a game can play, the SPD, on the other hand, claims it has made Germany a model for other emulations—a line that also evokes memories of Adenauer's 1961 gas, "Wirtschaftswunder."

And in order to counter CDU/CSU charge that it is "pro or 'Red,'" the SPD has paid and printed its entire arena campaign propaganda, posters and giveaways in past hues of black, red and gold.

The arsenal on both sides, staggering and if nothing else promises to be a campaign of pensive propagandistic savagery. Between them, the major parties expect to spend 280 million deutsche marks (\$110 million). The CDU/CSU plans to inundate the elect with 200 million, the SPD 190 and the FDP with 30 million. Flyers, posters, broch and other pieces of paper be all this is over.

Even more stunning is the sort of election gimmicks, neckties, T-shirts, bathing, umbrellas, bath mats, beer mats, key-chains, coins, pin cards, not to mention such standbys as balloons, buttons, bumper stickers.

The SPD is even staging a nationwide raffle with antique per bed warmer, coal from candlesticks as prizes. A 100-campaign contribution gets you a ticket.

### Platitudes

But for all the money spent, issues are hard to find. All the parties, to be sure, long platforms, but as never before in a West German election these are couched in general and platitudes.

The SPD and FDP are trying to convince the electorate of past achievements and promise to achieve more or less the same the four years ahead. The CDU/CSU, insofar as it promises anything, promises to do less only better.

Indeed, when one strips the slogans and campaign ads the party programs read as if they had been written by same platform committee. But at least the candidates really off and running this week. They finally say, in weeks, one thing is certain: next chancellor's first name be Helmut.



## Declared Left-Right War begins to Scare Argentines

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23 (AP)—Argentines for the first time are admitting in great numbers that the continuing armed war between leftist and rightist extremists frightens them personally. At the same time they continue organizing parties and throwing the hundreds of Lavalle Street, Buenos Aires' traffic-free night-entertainment center, El Shoppers' bazaar along Florida Street, and the occasional burning-out of stores, as well as soccer games and picnics where the night before passed.



Juscelino Kubitschek.

## ubitschek ies in Brazil uto Crash

JO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Juscelino Kubitschek, 73, the Brazilian president who built this nation's modern inland capital of Brasilia, was killed in an automobile accident on the Rio-Sao Paulo highway last night.

Brazilian news agency said Kubitschek's sedan, apparently out of control, crossed the other lane and collided with a tractor-trailer. Mr. Kubitschek's driver, Geraldo Ribeiro, was killed in the crash. The driver, identified by the city as Ladislau Borges, was killed with a fractured skull.

Kubitschek was president of Brazil from 1956 to 1961. During administration he brought to life the long-standing dream of inland Brazilian capital. He carried out the construction of the 900-mile Brasilia highway that links the capital to Belém, at the mouth of the Amazon River and through virgin jungle. Kubitschek was the author of Operation FAN, an ambitious project for Latin American economic development that served as the basis for President John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. The plan was a program of economic development for all of Latin America, combining private and public funds.

Growth and inflation. Kubitschek's term as president was marked by unprecedented industrial growth but it also ended a high rate of inflation that brought under control only in the mid-1960s.

Kubitschek worked his way up through medical school as a telephone operator where he grew accustomed to reading the messages of Brazilian politicians. His first job after graduation was physician to the state police. His home state, Minas Gerais, he later became mayor of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais capital, he conceived architect Oscar Niemeyer to design several modern municipal buildings. This led to a partnership between the politician and the architect was later to result in the construction of Brasilia.

A presidential term ended in 1961. His successor, Janio Quadro, resigned seven months later, leaving the presidency to Joao Goulart, who was overthrown in a military coup. The military continues to rule in Brazil.

Kubitschek went into exile three years. With hundreds of thousands of Brazilians, he was stripped of his rights by the military government. He later returned to Brazil and became an investment banker.

**Liana Again Returns**  
**r Lockheed Talks**  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (AP)—An Italian arrived home today to consult on the situation facing the alleged involvement of her husband, Prince Bernhard, in the Lockheed payments scandal.

The Queen, who was vacationing in the Italian Riviera, was asked to meet with Premier Bettino Craxi tomorrow. A highly paid source said it now seems there will be no proof that Prince Bernhard accepted Lockheed funds.

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HAVING A HULLUVA TIME—Explorer scouts from Northern Ireland, in the United States on a Bicentennial scout exchange program, enjoyed the rides in a beachfront amusement park near Hull, Mass.

UPI.

## Obituaries

### Gina Bachauer, 63, Considered A Leading Piano Virtuoso

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gina Bachauer, 63, one of the world's leading piano virtuosos, died here of a heart attack yesterday shortly before she was to appear with the National Symphony Orchestra at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., at the Athens Festival.

Born in Athens to a father of Austrian descent and a mother of Italian lineage, Miss Bachauer attended the Athens Conservatory, where she studied under Waldemar Freeman, a friend and an occasional performance partner with Sergei Rachmaninoff.

She studied law for two years at her father's request then continued her music studies with Alfred Cortot at the Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris.

Her professional debut occurred in Athens in 1933, with the Athens National Orchestra Symphony, but her career was thwarted by the outbreak of war. She traveled to the Middle East, playing more than 600 concerts for the allied forces, and credited that experience with developing her musical maturity.

"At first," she once said, "I thought everything had stopped. But then I learned to play everything—jazz, boogie-woogie, light classics. I learned to shift my moods and play whatever the soldiers asked. And I played on all sorts of pianos—uprights, grands, in tune, out of tune. It was a very great experience."

At the end of the war, Miss Bachauer moved to London, launching her new career with an appearance at Albert Hall in 1946.

She retained a regard for her Greek heritage, often performing at benefit recitals and concerts for Greek orphans in the United States.

Her husband, Alec Sherman, is director of the London Symphony Orchestra.

**Debut in U.S.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—In many respects, Miss Bachauer was a female Arthur Schnitzler. Her playing had much the same kind of joy de vivre, a sweet and controlled romanticism. Miss Bachauer was an unknown when she made her first trip to the United States in 1950. She made her debut in Town Hall here and it took just about five minutes for her to electrify the audience and the few music critics who were present.

She immediately was booked for another Town Hall concert and she showed that she was not a one-program pianist. Her second program was equally difficult and word immediately got around in professional circles that a major pianist had suddenly appeared.

"This was a most unusual happening. In the tight world of performing musicians, very few important artists arrive without a prior reputation—as a competition winner, or with an impressive sheaf of foreign reviews, or preceded by word of mouth, or with a series of recordings."

But Gina Bachauer was really an unknown. It developed that she had worked with Rachmaninoff, and that World War II had delayed her coming-out. After her Town Hall recital, she immediately advanced to the front rank of virtuoso pianists.

She had a very large technique, capable of handling with ease such things as the Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 3 and Brahms's B-flat Concerto. Her tone was large and penetrating. Perhaps that was a function of her size. Miss Bachauer was a large woman who came down on the keys with plenty of forearm weight.

With that kind of technique and tonality it was natural that she should feature the big works of the repertoire. Like the pianists of an earlier generation, she made the 19th century her own. But



Gina Bachauer

she was anything but a specialist. She did play some Bach and Mozart was constantly featured on her programs.

She played Mozart with singing tone and a good deal of spirit; a reviewer thought her performance of such works as the F Major Sonata and C Minor Piano Concerto were closer to the mark than the sober playing of many Mozart specialists. Her alert playing and bracing rhythm had a quality of taste and spontaneity that one imagines Mozart's own playing must have had.

In works like the Brahms "Paganini" Variations and Reger's "Bach" Variations she was stupendous. She could also handle Schumann and Chopin idiosyncratically and in Liszt she was one of the few pianists willing to take chances. Thus the Lisztian "diablerie" came through. If she missed a few notes, that did not worry her. It was the spirit of the performance that counted.

Of course, a pianist with her technique seldom missed notes. On the concert circuit, she was extremely popular. She liked people and was considered a fine raconteur. Her manager reported that she made as big an impression offstage as on. Gina Bachauer loved life and that quality was always communicated in her playing.

—By Harold C. Schonberg (NYT).

**André M. Lansky**  
PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—André Mikhailovitch Lansky, 74, Russian-born artist regarded as one of the most brilliant followers of Marc Chagall, died in his studio here yesterday.

Mr. Lansky came to Paris in 1920, at the age of 18, and attracted the attention of art experts for his semi-abstract work influenced by Chagall, Paul Klee and Kandinsky. His first major one-man show was held in Paris in 1925.

Later in his career, Mr. Lansky turned from oil and water color to tapestry design and mosaic work. During his last years he concentrated almost exclusively on mosaics and did much of his work in Ravenna, Italy.

## Study Urges Canada to Cut Immigration

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (NYT)—A report on population trends, prepared by a scientific advisory group as a guide for government policy, has disturbed ethnic groups and civil rights organizations here.

The report has also pointed out flaws in the nation's image of itself, such as the notion that Canada is a country of boundless space and infinite resources.

According to the report, it is because natural conditions tend to compress the population into the more habitable areas while the country's productive capacity is decidedly limited that immigration must be cut to half the present rate and the population growth strictly controlled.

The recommendations on immigration included in the assessment of population problems by the Science Council of Canada, submitted last week to the minister of science, technology and public works, Charles Durr, were interpreted by civil rights leaders and ethnic spokesmen as a move to reduce the admission of non-white immigrants.

Among those arriving in recent years, at an annual rate varying from 140,000 to more than 200,000, one in four has been a nonwhite, mostly from Asia and the Caribbean. Twenty years ago the proportion of nonwhite immigrants was only 3 per cent.

Abrasive racial relations have led to a series of ugly incidents aimed at Italians in Montreal, Pakistanis in Toronto and Indians in Vancouver, among others.

Some employer groups, such as farmers, have urged the admission of more immigrants from depressed lands such as the West Indian islands as field labor. Others contend that the practice, if continued, could encourage the emergence of an economic division along color lines, with blacks doing the "dirty work" for whites, with all the explosive potentialities seen in such situations elsewhere.

The council, without going into the racial question, recommended that the admissions be limited to 100,000 a year. With about 50,000 persons a year quitting Canada to live elsewhere, this would leave a net increase of 50,000, which a limit on immigration, combined with a rate of natural increase now at 1.3 per cent and expected to hold around the 2-per-cent level, would raise the population from the present 23 million to 29 million by the year 2000, a figure that the council calls ideal.

**Taiwan Severs Links  
With African Nation**  
TAIPEI, Aug. 23 (UPI)—Taiwan formally severed its diplomatic relations with the Central African Republic today, two days after the African country recognized China.

The loss of the Central African Republic reduces to 26 the number of countries which recognize Taiwan as the National Republic of China, with most of them in Africa and South America.

## Battle to Revive the Economy

### Few Reminders of War in Evidence in Hué

Nayan Chanda, who wrote the following article, worked for Reuters in Vietnam last year and recently returned to the country on a reporting visit.

HONG KONG, Aug. 23 (Reuters)—When Communist soldiers held the imperial citadel in Hué for 24 days at the height of the Vietnam war in 1968, their blue, red and gold-starred flag flew defiantly above the old city.

Today, with the same soldiers in baggy green uniforms strolling casually through the city, long a center of nationalist tradition, there is no flag above the citadel and no need for the symbolism.

A Ho Chi Minh slogan painted at the base of the flagpole is the only immediately visible reminder of the struggle. "Nothing Is More Precious Than Independence and Freedom," it says.

The task of the new authorities in Hué—once Vietnam's imperial capital—is less obviously exciting than the past struggle but it is still arduous.

Rows of closed shops and diminishing stocks in those that remain open testify to Hué's long dependence on now-languishing factories in Saigon and U.S.-funded imports.

There is no shortage of vegetables or fish in the Dong Ba Market on the banks of the Perfume River but the prices are high. What seem to be in short supply are rice, gasoline and money.

While rationed distribution of rice and gasoline has kept the city going, the major problem remains that of providing employment for thousands of former soldiers, officials and small traders.

Hoang Phung Thao, an official of the city's revolutionary administration, said that the plan is to reduce Hué's population of 145,000 to about 100,000. About 20,000 persons have already gone to "new economic zones" in the

countryside, he said, and more will follow. Persuading people to leave the city, however, does not seem to be easy.

Despite unemployment and the shrinking supply of commodities, the city remains more attractive to many of its residents than a thatched hut and a plot of land in a wilderness.

"For the people who stay," Mr. Thao said, "we have to build factories for food-processing and making agricultural tools and simple consumer items."

In the drive to reduce unemployment, the administration is running two embroidery schools for about 300 trainees. Sitting in rows in a dimly lighted building, former prostitutes and bar girls are learning to weave pictures, cushion covers and carpets. Along with flowers and birds, the designs include portraits of "Uncle Ho."

Beyond the portraits and slogans of Ho Chi Minh, the authorities are using political classes and a literacy campaign to try to inculcate the philosophy of the new regime.

Acquainting students with the alphabet, the first lesson the teacher writes on the blackboard is a quotation from Ho: "Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one. Mountains may erode, rivers may run dry but this fact is immutable."

Other lessons extol the virtue of sacrifice for the country and the need for collective work.

The mother of Vietnam's last emperor, Bao Dai, refused to leave Hué when the old Saigon regime was expiring in April of last year, and she still lives in the city.

Asked about the 87-year-old queen mother, an official said: "She is in her house, looked after by her relatives. She receives financial assistance from the government."

He added, however, that she could not expect to live in the former style.

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## 'Old Ben,' the Prospector Who Turns His Back on Gold

By Charles Hillinger

MT. EATON, Calif.—Every prospector worth his salt hopes someday to strike it rich. Not old Ben.

"One of my diggings is full of gold. But I ain't interested in it," says the skinny, scraggly-whiskered, 72-year-old hardrock miner.

"I keep encountering a rich vein. But I keep covering it up to keep it from being found."

"Ain't never had no money all my livelong days. And I ain't got enough time left to mess with it now," the old prospector says.

"If I pull those riches out of the ground I could never lay down to sleep at night without worrying myself sick about it."

"The word would get out and somebody'd be up here breaking down my doors to get it."

Old Ben Fullinjim's camp is perched on the rim of a mountain-top 10 miles up Mt. Eaton from the tiny hamlet of Tuolumne. For many years a woodchopper on the mountain, he now receives an old-age pension.

"Ain't I lucky I don't sleep-walk," snorted the grizzled prospector, shovel and pick over his left shoulder as he walked into camp from his diggings.

It's 1,500 feet straight down from Ben's four shacks and observation platform.

Every day of the year the hermit prospector raises the American flag at sunup from his observation platform.

"When that ball of fire disappears yonder over Mt. Elisebeth, I haul the flag in and call it a day," he said. Few ever find their way to his remote mountain hideaway. He found his way to the mountaintop 23 years ago—"running from a woman."

He explains:

"I had a woman 13 years in Oklahomy. We was happy enough. But my brother moved in with us. Before I knowed what was happening my wife took up with my brother."

"I lost a wife and gained a sister-in-law."

"Wasn't long after me and my old lady split that this here other woman come over to my



Ben Fullinjim with his pick and shovel on top of Mt. Eaton.

mama and daddy. She told them her and me were gonna get hitched.

"That's when I started running. I never stopped till I found this mountain."

He has lived on top of Mt. Eaton since 1953 working four

claims—Tony One, Tony Two, Big Jay and J.B. The first two are named after two of his dogs, the last two after two of his burros, all long since deceased.

The old prospector has homes for all seasons on his lonely perch—a log cabin and three

shacks—each furnished with an old bed he found abandoned in the Tuolumne Dump.

"Variety is the spice of life," Old Ben says. "I move about. Sleep in one place one night, another the next."

© Los Angeles Times.

## FILMS

# Italian Movie Wins Cairo Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (UPI).—While the first Film Festival of Cairo has not disclosed any masterpieces, it has provided a representative account of cinematic activities in the world today, with about 100 films from 30 countries.

The Italian entry, "Look for the Clown," won the top award, the Golden Nefertiti, at the closing ceremony Saturday night. The best-actor award went to the Egyptian, Emad Hamdi, for his role in "The Gully." The best actress was Lina Carstens of West Germany for the role in the film "Lina Brakes," directed by Bernhard Sinkel (best director).

The Egyptian entry, directed by Said Marzouk, is already a local hit. It is a detective melodrama in the popular commercial vein, but not without a moral. A woman of easy virtue has been slain during one of her sojourns and several of those on the guest list are taken into custody. Each suspect has an alibi but each alibi results in a criminal charge. A respected professor has been dishonestly revising examination papers to augment his income.

A gangster was actually cracking a safe. A movie producer is exposed as a smuggler. A doctor was performing an illegal operation at the time of the murder. The film makes lively use of the flashback to restage the happenings on the night of the murder. It is distinguished by Emad Hamdi's performance as the professor.

Winner Alberto Berilaqua's winning entry, "Look for the Clown," is a satirical parable concerned with the totalitarian state and the destruction of the individual. It is in the style of Buñuel, with flashy imagery of a fascist court. Eli Wallach is a sort of Mussolini and Nino Manfredi is a dreamy musician who submits to the abduction of his wife and children but remains an independent soul.

The second Italian entry was Alberto Berilaqua's crude adaptation of Mikhail Bulgakov's droll fable about a scientist who transforms a stray dog into a man and regrets it—a fable set against the background of bureaucratic Moscow in the 1930s. Neither the sharp Bulgakov humor nor the characters have been properly reproduced. The dialogue was wretchedly dubbed into English with unlikely voices speaking the parts.

The Soviet Union won an award for its contribution, "When September Comes," directed by Edmond Keosjan. This is a comedy-drama of a propagandist modesty about an Armenian father who goes to Moscow to visit his daughter and son-in-law. He was seriously injured at the front during the war and is now in failing health. But, maintaining a gallant optimism, he Irons out all the family troubles and raises the morale of the young couple by his courageous example. There are no lofty dramatic moments but there is a winning humor throughout. The acting and direction, within the limits of the story's scope, are excellent.

"Lina Brakes" won Bernhard Sinkel of West Germany an award for the best direction. It was the most satisfactory of the festival offerings and is one of the best motion pictures from either Germany since the war. It is simplicity itself: a slender tale of an old woman sent to a retirement home and her escape from the dismal institute to Italy. She is recaptured but her vacation has restored her spirits and her will to live. Lina Carstens as the spry ancient who will not give up is a delight. All the supporting roles are admirably taken. A sound film, though not a great one.

Iran entered two films, "Stranger and the Fog," directed by Benram Beal, and the all-too-brief "Wooden Pistols," directed by Shapour Charib. Beal's macabre drama is set in a fog-bound fishing isle in some remote period. A wounded man is found on the shore and, after some deliberation, is welcomed into a community and marries a local girl. For reasons unknown, he is pursued by outsiders, a group of warriors who attempt to take him captive for some sense of which he is ignorant. The atmospheric treatment, in a mood of intense fascination, is one seems to be in the midst of a Kafka-like situation transplanted to the Middle Ages. The film gave Khirad Fakhimi, the film photography director, a special award.

"Wooden Pistols"—named in short film of the festival—only an hour, demonstrating its course the dubious influence of television Westerns on the film of a small town. They kind one of their comrades and off in a railway engine. It schooled in how to operate the new toy, they land in the hospital. There is charm to a story of boyhood hunger for a venture and it is played with contagious sense of fun by youngsters. It is a valuable original, amusing, and most engaging.

From Iran, too, came the short "The Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad," an animated cartoon in which geographical maps come to life to illustrate the squabbles of nations. It is recommended to UN and to the film-goer seek a bit of entertaining novelty.

France was represented by Jacques Rouffio's "Sept Morts d'Ordonnance" and by Berni Tavernier's "Le Juge et l'Assassin," both of which have their course in Paris and neither of which created a stir here. U.S. entry was a sluggish "Robin and Marian," about a latter-day adventures of Robin Hood (Sean Connery) and Marian (Audrey Hepburn).

The Dutch entry, "Can-Rising," a belated expose of life in Amsterdam, appeared during the festival, is based on a novel by Hugo Claus, author of eminence. One's view that Claus took an too view of the repugnant pair his story. The screen version, however, tackles the existence of the "hero's" "heroine" in neo-realistic fashion and a more tiresome town would be impossible to imagine. It is something of an acting class. Willem van Melroy succeeds in making the woman relatively plausible human being.

## The Resurgence of the Jewish Laws of Family Purity

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (UPI).—There is probably no Jewish institution more shrouded in misunderstanding and stereotype than the mikvah, in which the Jewish wife is commanded by the Bible to purify herself after every menstrual period.

Now, without fanfare or theological pressure, the mikvah and its demanding code of behavior, known as the laws of family purity, are undergoing a renaissance.

As Rabbi Ralph Pincus of Congregation Knesset Israel of Far Rockaway, Queens, put it, "If people had been asked 50 or 100 years ago, would the mikvah survive, the vast majority would have predicted that it would go the way of the dinosaur. But not only is it still here, it is flourishing and growing."

The resurgence cannot be documented by numbers, for attendance is considered so private a matter that women go to the mikvah only after sunset and records are never kept.

But it is apparent in the proliferation of seminars and lectures on the subject, in tours of mikvahs (the plural of mikvah)

and open discussion of the practice from the pulpit and in Jewish women's organizations. The National Conference of Synagogue Youth of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America has received sufficient demand for information to publish a book entitled the "Waters of Eden" that will be printed this summer.

Rabbis and Jewish scholars attribute the trend to a variety of factors. But mainly they agree that it is indivisible from the general intensification of Judaism in this country, also evident in increasing numbers of day schools and yeshivas and the strengthening of Jewish education for young girls. In addition, it stems from increased pride in the heritage and from the search by a disillusioned young generation for new moral standards.

"The mikvah is symbolic of what is happening today in Judaism: The periphery is fading away and the core is intensifying," said Rabbi Norman Lamm of the Jewish Center in Manhattan, who was recently named president of Yeshiva University.

"The mikvah is a good index because it is the most difficult discipline of all. Those who are

becoming intense are going to the mikvah because it is the ultimate commitment."

Basically, the code of family purity mandates that a couple refrain from all physical contact (even holding hands) from the onset of the wife's menstrual period until seven days after the bleeding has ceased. Then she is to bathe her body and hair thoroughly, cut her fingernails short so that they cannot hide a vestige of dirt and remove all foreign objects such as jewelry and bandages.

Finally, she must totally immerse herself three times in the mikvah while reciting a special prayer. The mikvah, itself built to rigid specifications, looks like a deep square bathtub with steps and contains water about four feet deep from a natural source such as rain. With immersion, the woman is considered purified.

She is also commanded to go to the mikvah just prior to her marriage (unmarried women do not go), after the loss of virginity, after miscarriage and after giving birth, all occasions of blood loss and thus, in Jewish law, events demanding purification.

Although attended primarily by women, the mikvah is also used

on an optional basis by men, and it is crucial to the conversion process. In addition, Jews are commanded to submerge certain new dishes and utensils in mikvahs reserved for that purpose.

The premise that a woman cannot be touched for at least 12 days every month and the termination of abstinence with a bathing rite are the chief sources of misunderstanding and myth.

Ritual cleanliness, Jewish scholars explain, has no connection with physical uncleanness, and there is no English word that precisely captures its meaning. An individual can be rendered ritually unclean in a variety of ways, all of which have some relation to death. Although there is no detailed explanation given either in the Bible or the Talmud for a woman's state of impurity during menstruation, the loss of blood is interpreted as the end of a potential life and is taken as a token of death.

The significance underlying the clearly delineated rules also resists easy explanation, but it is said that the rite is intended to give God's sanctification to the physical relationship and to elevate the sexual act to a holy plane.

"It offers a spiritual cleansing that says the body is holy, and it gives sanctity to the sexual relationship," said Rabbi Steven Riskin of the Lincoln Square Synagogue. "The prohibition against sexual contact during the seven days after menstruation was added in Talmudic law to make the man and woman more beloved to one another. The element of romantic love dies naturally with total accessibility."

Stringent though it may be, the code of family purity is not antifeminist, Rabbi Riskin said, echoing theologians and practicing women alike. "It gives the woman the opportunity to be active. Unless she goes to the mikvah, the sexual relationship cannot be resumed."

The law also stipulates that a wife not serve her husband through such tasks as cooking and making beds during the prescribed period. Rabbi Saul Berman, chairman of the department of Judaic studies at Stern College of Yeshiva University, explained, "Just as the mikvah means that sex is not to be taken for granted, so is the law designed to prevent people from viewing their partner as a service object."

In fact, many of the women

who commit themselves to the ancient decree regard it as insurance against marital boredom and dissension, a benefit originally described in the Talmud.

Shelley Berman, a New York psychiatric social worker, said: "It is impossible, if you must abstain for 12 days a month, to view your husband or wife as a sex object. The law sets up a structure to develop a relationship on other levels. Personally I see this as an affirmation of my own separation and uniqueness; it allows me to be an individual and a partner."

For a lawyer, who has been married 11 years and strictly observant of all the other traditions for six years, the decision to have a third child brought her to the mikvah for the first time.

"It seemed the ultimate defiance and arrogance not to observe before having another child," the woman, who did not want her identity divulged, said. "Once having assumed the obligations of an Orthodox Jew, I could no longer not assume that obligation if I were to bring another Orthodox child into the world. The act itself is perfunctory, but the vow to do it has added an enormous dimension to my life."

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24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
24 1/2	24 1/4	ACF Ind 1.00	8	7 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22

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48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22
48 1/2	48 1/4	Ames 1.75	14	13 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	Arman's 22

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**Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 23**[illegible][illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	X	DM	FF	L.	Gld.	RF	Sw.	Dm.	Kr.
Australian:	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
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Denmark (b)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
France (c)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Germany (d)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Italy (e)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Japan (f)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Netherlands (g)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Sweden (h)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Switzerland (i)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
United Kingdom (j)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
United States (k)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
West Germany (l)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*
Yugoslavia (m)	2.9790	4.7770	106.31*	52.88*	31.97*	-	8.880	108.60*	44.54*

The following are dollar values only: Denmark Kr. 6.06635; Sweden 3.116; Switzerland 2.2037; United States \$1.00; Canada Cdn. \$1.00; Belgium franc 66.5; Canadian \$; Hong Kong \$; Japan ¥.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 10,000. (e) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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## European Gold Markets | Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Open	Close	M.C.
don	107.25	106.60	-2.40
rich	108.425	106.025	-2.30
(12.5 kilo)	113.01	111.52	-1.29
S. dollars per ounce.			
fixed value	1,000.00		

  

	Dollar	German franc	Swiss franc	sterling
7 D.	84-84 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 M.	84-84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 M.	84-84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1/2	443-443 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Y.	84-84 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-13 $\frac{1}{2}$

## International Stock Indexes

	1976			
	Yrtd.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	\$8.79	\$9.50	105.85	\$9.70
London	116.08	111.74	133.30	110.88
Paris	134.65	134.65	168.73	134.65
Geneva 30	140.24	370.65	450.80	364.70
London 500	158.65	161.44	183.00	158.65
Amsterdam	\$5.53	\$5.91	91.17	72.33

Is	27.80	28.90	112.10	57.80
May	516.05	520.88	522.63	444.73
Jun	355.58	357.19	353.30	326.38
July	4096.54	4716.67	4965.65	4402.06
Aug	309.60	302.10	304.00	284.10

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc  
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
 Tel. 32 91 23 - Telex 27 479

**Tokyo Exchange**  
Aug. 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
ni Glass	325	Matsu E. Wks.	647
on	425	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	138

# NOMURA

Tokyo, Japan

Pho. Print.	249	Mitsui	430
Photo	250	Bank	430
Photo	663	Mitsubishi	430
chi	218	Nippon	190
Ma Motor	699	Shiro	421
Print	913	Shimizu	1,030
In Air L.	2,100	Sony Corp.	563
Intl P.	480	Sumitomo Bank	3470
Soap	670	Tokai Marine	280
Greenery	620	Tokai	213
Garbus	420	Tokai	190
ota	338	Tokyo Marine	574
Ind.	655	Tony	148
		Toshiba	915

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